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INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3, 1888.
To the Public:

The Republican State central committee of Indiana will pay a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of every one who, at the coming election, votes more than one ballot, or attempts to do so, or circulates false and spurious Republican tickets, or who alters, forges or mutilates tally-sheets, or who delays the election returns, or who changes ballot boxes; and this committee calls upon every good citizen to see that the laws are strictly enforced and a free ballot and fair count secured.

JAMES N. HUSTON,
Chairman.

THE REV. JASPER S. HUGHES, who said, "I would see the Republicans rot in hell a thousand years before I'd vote the Republican ticket," has brought an alleged suit for libel against the Journal. This is altogether too absurd. There is not a lawyer of brains enough to conduct a case before a justice of the peace who would pretend that the publication was libelous, and, if it were, the evidence that the Rev. Hughes uttered the touching Christian sentiment is conclusive. Rev. Hughes will get enough of his libel suit before he is through with it. The suit is not a genuine one. It is intended to stop the stampede of sincere and honest men from a party that has such a candidate for Governor.

ELECTIONS AND THEIR MEANING.

The election of Tuesday ought to express the honest choice of a majority of the legal voters in the United States for President and Vice-president for four years from the 4th of March, 1889. We say the honest choice of a majority of the legal voters, because these are the essential elements of a fair election. So far as the election of Tuesday shall come up to or fall short of this requirement, it will meet or fail to meet the hopes and plans of the founders of our government.

There is no grander spectacle in human affairs than that of the citizens of a great republic choosing by ballot their constitutional head and chief executive. That which in other countries is fixed by hereditary right or dynastic law is here decided by the intelligent voice of the people. Such, at least, is the theory of our government, which assumes that the people have the right to elect their own rulers, and are intelligent enough and honest enough to be safely intrusted with the power. When they abuse the power, or cease to exercise it intelligently and honestly, they will have forfeited their right to self-government, and the days of the Republic will be numbered. "The voice of the people is the voice of God," when it expresses the honest convictions of an honest majority; otherwise it may be the voice of the father of lies and the very spirit of evil.

If, on the one hand, there is nothing more impressive in human affairs than a fair and honest election, by which the qualified voters of a republic, speaking through an honest majority, select their public servants for a term of years, there is, on the other hand, no sadder or more alarming spectacle than that of a popular election poisoned by corruption and determined by fraud. A majority of one in an honest election should be irreversible, and unquestioned law for the minority, as sacred as the voice of God itself. A majority of thousands obtained by fraud is only more galling and repulsive by its numbers.

We feel confident that in Indiana the Republicans have, at present, a decided plurality, or, as we commonly term it, majority, of the legal voters, and that the result of Tuesday's voting will so prove if a fair election can be had. This assurance is based partly on the cumulative evidence of the past few months, and the convincing proofs from all parts of the State of large Republican gains and a regular ground-swell among the people. It is supported by the opinion of old campaigners from other States, and by that of intelligent correspondents, close observers and experts in summa-

rising and weighing public opinion. These correspondents, without exception, including those of Democratic papers, say the Republicans have got Indiana. The correspondents of the Chicago Times made this admission on Friday last, and other Democratic correspondents have done the same. These correspondents said they came into the State believing it was certain for Cleveland, and are now convinced it was certain for Harrison. Not a single Republican speaker from other States, many of them old campaigners, but has reached the same conclusion, viz.: that on a fair election the State is Republican by several thousand majority.

Nothing but fraud, and that on an extensive and systematic scale, can overcome the honest majority the Republicans have in Indiana to-day. If the State goes Democratic, which we do not deem possible, they can never be made to believe it was not done by fraud. They will never accept it as the true verdict of the people of Indiana. Of course, we do not mean to say that they will resist or rebel, for Republicans are law-abiding. But they will regard the election as much a triumph of fraud as any in the South, where there is not even a pretense of fair elections.

If elections are to be carried by fraud, and if honest men become convinced that they are so carried, republican government will not last a great while longer. It will be the beginning of the end. And unless we can have fair elections there is no use in maintaining the empty form of republican government. If on top of a solid South, established by fraud, and great frauds in New York, Indiana is also to be carried by fraud, the people will with difficulty refrain from concluding that popular government is a failure and popular elections a farce.

"THERE is no more appropriate or important topic in the pulpit of Indiana, to-day, than the duties of good citizenship, and the necessity of a pure ballot. We do not mean that this subject should be presented to the exclusion of heavenly thoughts and themes, but as a phase of earthly duty pertaining to the church militant. If government of the people, by the people and for the people is to be vindicated and maintained, it must be by honest elections and a pure ballot. The Scriptures distinctly recognize and enforce the duties of good citizenship, which, in our time and country, embrace the duty of conscientious voting. We do not insist that all men shall vote as we do, but we do insist that all shall vote conscientiously, and that none but conscientious voters should vote at all.

THE INSANE ASYLUM HORROR.

During the past week the Journal has reprinted some of the testimony relating to the Insane Hospital abuses given two years ago before the legislative investigating committee. This testimony is revolting to the last degree. It brings qualms to the stomach and makes the heart sick; but yet it is well that the people of Indiana should read it, and read it, until it should be pressed upon their attention until, by united action, they prevent the repetition of such outrages. Much of this evidence was drawn from witnesses put forward by the trustees, from employees who held their positions at the pleasure of the board, and, therefore, testified reluctantly; but enough facts were elicited to show a sickening condition of affairs at the institution. It is not pleasant to be reminded that cholera-smitten pork was ever fed to the unfortunate inmates of the hospital, nor that butter alive with worms was served to them, and other measures unbecomingly vile set before them. It would be more agreeable to forget these things, but the citizens of the State have no right to forget them while there is a possibility that such horrors may still be a daily occurrence. It is unpleasant to know that two years ago patients, usually the pale and feeble men, the "little fellows," not the robust, muscular ones, were struck in the face, knocked down, kicked and stamped on by heavily-shod attendants. Such recollections might be put aside if there were any assurance that butes, guilty of such assaults, were no longer allowed in the institution. Unfortunately, however, such is not the case. The party which appointed the present trustees, hindered legislative action in regard to them, prevented their removal and has done nothing to restrain them in their infamous course.

"Dr. Harrison and his gang have absolute control of the Insane Asylum. The same bruisers, ex-bartenders and hostlers, are still employed there to take charge of the wards, and to take care of the afflicted creatures confined there. The superintendent, the one person who was a check upon their movements, was removed to make place for a man whom recent disclosures have shown to be Harrison's willing tool. The same dealers who furnished the vile food supplies are still frequent and successful bidders for contracts. Being so completely under control of the unscrupulous gang, and with every avenue of public information shut off, there is no reason to believe that matters are improved in any way. If John Sullivan was allowed to swallow the State, and sicken the inmates of the institution, with moldy fruit and maggoty butter two years ago, who is to hinder the same thing now? If patients were choked unmercifully then, what is to protect them from such treatment now? The miserable truth is, that the hundreds of inmates of that institution, some of them delicately-reared, and all of them entitled to the kindest treatment, are at the mercy of a set of scoundrels; and that what the public knows of the proceedings at the place is in all probability only a mere inkling of the atrocities actually perpetrated. For the sake of humanity, and for the reputation of the State, the disgrace must be removed. It is the duty of every citizen to remember the condition of his hapless fellow-creatures in that place of torture, and to vote on Tuesday, and to urge others to vote, to turn the rascals out.

THE supposition that when double ballots are voted, and thus there are more ballots in the box than names on the roll, the matter is made fair by throwing out an equal number of votes of each party is a grievous mistake. Suppose there are six votes of each party, but that the six of one party vote double ballots.

If, then, you throw out three votes of each party, the party which has committed the fraud will still have nine votes in the box, while the defrauded party will have but three. In other words, the party committing the fraud makes just six votes over the other party by its fraud.

It is reported that Hiram W. Miller, inspector of the poor-farm precinct of Wayne township, in this county, has, in the presence of two citizens of high standing in this city, said that there are 121 men at the poor farm, and that he will see that they are all voted without regard to challenges.

Section 5511, Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that any officer knowingly receiving illegal votes, or refusing legal votes, shall be fined and imprisoned by the United States courts.

Coy and Bernhamer thought they could commit fraud with impunity. Hiram W. Miller will be watched, and he would better not take the risk! Threats made in advance will be very dangerous in court on the question of intent. The names of the men who heard his threats are known, and when summoned before the grand jury they will be believed.

THIRD-PARTY PROHIBITION.

The vast majority of temperance men will support the Republican party. The Democratic party is universally acknowledged to be the party of the saloon; no man who honestly advocates temperance believes that better legislation will ever be brought about by the aid of the Democracy. The only question, then, for a conscientious temperance man to decide is whether they should vote the Republican or Prohibition ticket. By doing the latter he limits himself to the policy of national and State constitutional prohibition, and rejects all effective measures, including local prohibition, which may be recommended as the most practical and expedient means of restricting the whisky traffic. The Prohibitionist wants State prohibition or nothing; he wants to compel people to adopt his views and to amend the State and federal constitutions according to his ideas, and thereby establish the millennium by law. Even if he could force the growth of the sentiment which would lead the majority to vote for such changes, the remodeling of a constitution is a slow process, and in the meantime the country, under the third-party policy, must be given over to free whisky. The third party in its national platform declares against all regulatory laws, no matter though they are practically prohibitory, as being contrary to good government; and also condemns local prohibition, or local option. Furthermore, it does not approve of constitutional prohibition, unless it has been brought about through its aid, as witness the criticisms upon the prohibitory laws passed by non-partisan efforts in Iowa and other States.

The Republican party is a party of progress, and one through which great reforms have been accomplished. All effective temperance legislation in the Northern States has been the work of Republicans. In all the States where restrictive and prohibitory laws have been passed the credit is due to Republican votes. In States where such measures have been defeated it has been by Democratic votes. The Republican policy favors all "wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality," and whatever the best public sentiment demands it can have through this party. The Prohibitionist who votes with the third party delays progress by withdrawing his support from the Republicans; he aids and abets the saloon party, and gains absolutely nothing for himself, but throws away his vote. The third party is now fighting its fifth presidential campaign, and is no nearer success than nineteen years ago. In a speech delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last Tuesday night, by H. K. Carroll, LL. D., of the New York Independent, a well-known temperance man, in reply to Professor Dickey, chairman of the national Prohibition committee, occurs the following significant statement:

"What, then, does a vote count when cast for the third-party ticket? No more than a snowflake under an April sun. There is not the faintest sign of the third party becoming the first party. The vast majority of Prohibitionists do not believe in it, and will not vote with it. In Ohio, in 1883, over 300,000 votes were cast for a prohibitory amendment; the third-party vote was not yet reached 30,000 in that State. In Maine, four years ago, over 70,000 votes were cast for constitutional prohibition; the third-party vote the same year was 1,151. In Michigan last year upward of 178,000 votes were cast for constitutional prohibition; the third-party vote the same year was 18,568. These are facts, not guesses, and they are representative, not isolated or exceptional cases. In Maine the party never regained the strength it had in its first year; in Kentucky it has fallen away from 39,000 in 1885 to 8,000 in 1887; in Michigan from 29,000 in 1886 to 18,000 in 1887; in Iowa from 1,495 in 1885 to 309 in 1887; in Rhode Island from 2,500 in 1886 to 1,800 in 1887; in New Jersey from 20,000 in 1886 to 12,000 in 1887; in Pennsylvania from 32,000 in 1886 to 18,000 in 1887."

Mr. Carroll further points out the bend of sympathy between the managers of the third party and the Democracy. He explains why the saloon party organs are so kind to the third party. "It is," he says—"In the Republican North that the third party is most active. It was to farmers in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan that the Voice was to be sent carrying out that August circular of its publishers, asking that a special fund be raised for that purpose. These States are close States, and a great service would be done to the Democratic party if the third party could help it to carry some of these States. And so Democrats rejoice in the third party. Why not? It doesn't draw from their ranks. Why not? It is doing Democratic campaign work. Why not? Its women-suffrage plank closely resembles the Democratic recruits. Why not? Its tariff plank gives no aid or comfort to protection. Why shouldn't Democrats deal kindly with the third party?"

There are, no doubt, some earnest, conscientious adherents of the third party who believe that by following its fortunes they can regenerate the world. But when they calmly consider all the facts, when they remember that in the nineteen years of its existence the party has accomplished absolutely nothing, and by aiding the Democracy has hindered many reforms; when they reflect that the majority of temperance men are in the Republican party and show no disposition to come to them, the uselessness of their organization and the hopelessness of their fight must be clearly apparent. No Prohibitionist who really wants the sale of whisky re-

SHALL THE STATE BE STOLEN?

The Plot of the Democratic Managers Contemplates Carrying the State by Aid of the Double-Ballot Fraud.

How Chairman Jewett, After Consultation with His Gang, Declined to Interfere with the Fraudulent Scheme of Double Voting.

In the Beginning He Said, "I Will Cheerfully Sign It," and Afterward Wrote, "I Return the Agreement Unsigned."

He Suddenly Discovers that "There Are Not Enough Rubber Bands in the State," Anyhow, "It Is Impracticable at This Late Day."

The exposure in the Journal, yesterday, of the Democratic double ballot fraud created a profound sensation throughout the city and State. The correspondence between Chairman Huston and Chairman Jewett is conclusive evidence that the Democrats rely upon this fraud, and their committee declined to agree to anything that would interfere with its successful working.

Here Is the Scheme as Outlined.

"Yesterday we learned from a man who had been taken into the scheme by the Democrats that double voting was to be resorted to by them all over the State. This man was taken into a room, where he and several other men from different counties were instructed in the art of voting double tickets. They were told to fold and iron smooth a number of ballots the night before the election. One or more of these ballots, smoothed in that way, were then to be slipped into the folds of the lawful ballot, and this was to be held with the fingers fastened on the side of the ballot, opposite the outward fold, so that no one could see that there were other ballots inside the lawful ballot. The Democratic inspector was to be instructed to seize the ballot between his fingers in the same way and deposit it in the box quickly. Once inside the box, the lawful ballot would spring open and the spurious ballots would drop out of its folds, especially when the box was shaken or the ballots stirred by the hand of the inspector in counting."—Statement of Hon. J. N. Huston.

Chairman Huston proposed that a rubber band be placed about each ballot, and Mr. Jewett replied by saying that if an agreement to that effect is drawn up, "I will cheerfully sign it." Afterward, when presented to him, and after it had been amended as he himself had suggested, he wrote:

"I return herewith, unsigned, the agreement submitted to me by you in regard to the putting of rubber bands upon the ballots to be voted next Tuesday."

And he added:

"I have learned that there are not half enough rubber bands of the kind named in the State of Indiana."

When Mr. Jewett was informed that the Democratic State Printer would agree to furnish the bands, Mr. Jewett again returned the agreement, with the remark—

"I Have Nothing More to Say."

This action of Chairman Jewett is sufficient to convince every fair-minded man that the double-ballot fraud is to be attempted, and that the Democracy rely upon that.

To Steal Indiana from the Republicans.

This fraud must be defeated. Where there are United States supervisors, they have the right to demand that the inspector shall discover to them the fact that there is not a double ballot, if they suspect such a fraud, and if the inspector refuses, they can order his arrest or arrest him themselves. Where there are no supervisors Republicans must rely upon their own vigilance and pluck. Let every suspected ballot be challenged before it leaves the hand of the voter, or the hand of the inspector. If a double-ballot voter is caught, there will be an end to the fraud in that precinct, and if the supervisors see that Republicans are determined to challenge every suspect, they will be deterred.

LOOK OUT FOR THE DOUBLE-BALLOT VOTERS!

stricted can afford to vote the third-party ticket.

An agent for that remarkable organ, the "Voice"—doubtless so named because it is a voice of the Liquor League—sent to each of the ministers of the State a postal card addressed to himself, and containing a series of questions relative to their political opinions, to which an immediate answer was requested. The Journal recently expressed some curiosity concerning the character of the replies, and its wish for information has been gratified by a sight of the following copy of a return card:

Question. Did you vote for St. John for President in 1884?

Answer. I was level-headed and voted for Blaine.

Q. Do you contemplate voting for Fisk and Brooks in 1888?

A. I am still level-headed, and will vote for Harrison and Morton.

Q. Are you willing to donate one or more specimens for the Prohibition ticket before election?

A. I could not be induced to help imperil the dearest interests of my country by such wickedness.

THEODORE W. MCCOY,
Presbyterian Minister.

NEITHER the Voice nor the Liquor League will be able to find much comfort from answers of this nature, and the Voice will probably be unable to find room for such replies in its columns. The support given by the ministerial profession to the Democracy through its annex will this year be very slim.

DEGRADED AND DISINTEGRATED.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has, in its day, done a great work; but it has done it by keeping itself clear of politics. Its original purpose was to promote the growth of temperance principles and to encourage individual and social reforms. It had the sympathy and assistance of all classes of citizens who were interested in the moral improvement of the community, and had it continued in its early course it would have retained this sympathy. Unfortunately for the association's usefulness, however, its managers came under the influence of tricky and unscrupulous politicians, who saw how they could be made to serve partisan purposes. All the arts known to the professional Democratic politician—wheeling, cajoling, specious promises—were used to persuade the W. C. T. U. leaders into casting their lot with the third party. These leaders themselves understood perfectly that the third party must draw its strength chiefly from the Republicans, and must strengthen the Democracy in exact proportion to the number of its converts. Knowing this, and knowing that all practical measures for the restriction of the liquor traffic were the work of the Republican party—knowing the record of the Democracy as a free-whisky party—these leaders, blindly foolish but filled with pride of opinion, dictatorially attempted to take the union bodily into the third party and make it a Democratic ally. When this intention was first made known it caused a revolt in many quarters. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was quick to discern the danger

to the society, and earnestly protested against the step. She had and has a large following, but many members who had long been accustomed to accept the judgment of St. John and Miss Willard as law, made no immediate opposition. The high-handed proceedings at the recent W. C. T. U. convention, in New York, have removed all doubts as to the actual purpose of the persons in control. The vote accepting as the official organ of the body a paper which declares that any member of the union who does not uphold the third party is "disloyal," settles the matter beyond further question.

That this ruling must result in the alienation of a large number who had done good service to the temperance cause was the opinion of many who had hoped for better things. The Philadelphia American says: "It cannot be doubted that the union has done itself serious and probably fatal injury. As an annex to a party conducted by such persons as Dr. Brooks and Mr. St. John, and under the leadership of Miss Willard, it has no claim on those women and men who, loving their country, believe that Mr. Cleveland's election would be a defeat of America. It leaves no choice to those who are not Democrats or assistant Democrats but to withdraw from Miss Willard's machine. She has a right—technical, if not moral—to help injure her country, but surely she need not expect women who have engaged with her in what they understood to be a work of moral reform to follow her into partisan work behind a political flag which their patriotic convictions revolt against."

That the disintegration has begun in this region is shown by the withdrawal from the union of prominent members at Wabash. The example of these women will, doubtless, be followed in other quarters; but, in any case, public confidence in the organization has been so greatly impaired that its usefulness as an moral agent is, for the present at least, at an end.

DESERTERS cannot vote. Section 1990 of the Revised Statutes, United States, is as follows:

"All persons who deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and did not return thereto or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the issuance of the proclamation by the President, dated March 11, 1865, are deemed to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, as well as their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof."

Every person known or suspected of being a deserter should be challenged.

No inspector of elections who is an honest man, when requested by a judge or supervisor, will hesitate to subject a ballot offered to a test for the purpose of seeing whether it contains another ballot folded within it. This can be done without unfolding it so as to disclose the character of the ballot. Dropping it on the ballot-box with the open fold down, and then picking it up so as to let any ballot folded in the inside fall out, is a good test. Every election supervisor or judge has the right, and it is his duty, to satisfy himself upon

this question. Any inspector who objects will do it solely to help commit a fraud, and should and will be arrested.

Let no man who is thinking of trying to commit a fraud on election day suppose that interest in that question will end with the election. There are a large number of citizens here who propose to pursue every man guilty of election frauds, without regard to the result of the election. The atmosphere of the State is purer for shutting up Coy and Bernhamer, and the arms of the United States Court are long and vigorous.

THIS IS A CAMPAIGN.

For four months the citizens of Indiana have slept, eaten and performed the various duties of life enveloped in an atmosphere of politics. The most important household events have not been free from a political coloring. The newly arrived baby, if a man-child, is named after the father's favorite presidential candidate—and it may be remarked, in this connection, that there are few infantile Grover Cleverlands out of this year's crop in the State. Marriages are timed in order that the bridegrooms, usually so unimportant, can be at home to vote. Death comes, and the old man who hoped to vote for "Tippecanoe's grandson" goes out of life reluctantly, because of politics. Necessary business is transacted, but in a perfunctory way; important proceedings are deferred until after election. Churches are open, as usual, sermons are preached, but saints and sinners alike are far too busily engaged to give much heed to souls. What they are after is votes. Schools go on as usual, and it is to be hoped that the pupils profit by their studies, but parents postpone investigation until a more convenient season. It is politics for breakfast, for supper and for evening entertainment. Other matters may be important, but this is more important. Fortunately it is that the ordinary affairs of life can go on of themselves for a limited time. The American people conduct their own government, and are in duty bound to give the subject close attention at least once in four years. In Indiana this necessity is particularly urgent.

No man who has an atom of regard for his country's welfare can afford to disregard politics and give himself up to his private affairs in a presidential campaign, and, as a matter of fact, very few of them do. After election they will settle down to business, spend their evenings at home, respect the amenities of life, play with the babies, and conduct themselves according to the old and regular routine. Democrats will do this immediately after election; Republicans will delay until after the ratification meetings.

MARTIN, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kansas, is reported by an admiring St. Louis friend to be making a splendid campaign. His method is thus described:

"He is talking free trade from one end of the State to the other. In his valise he carries an imported coat, a miniature piano, and a flask of whisky. When he gets on the stump, Martin points to the coat: 'Eighty-five cents duty on that,' says he; '45 cents on the piano; but here,'—pointing aloft the bottle—'here we have free whisky, thank God!' Kansas is rather sore on the liquor question, and John catches the crowd every time."

John is honest, at least, in acknowledging that his is the free-whisky party. It is the same party, by the way, which furnishes the funds which enable St. John and other so-called third-party speakers to take part in the campaign.

So the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: A man moved away from here about three weeks ago, and took up his residence in an adjoining township, on a farm. He took with him his family, horses, wagon, pigs, etc., and does not intend to return here to live. He has not been in the township he removed to thirty days, but he left some of his household goods here, and says he will be back here to vote. Can he do so?

MILFORD, Ind., Nov. 2.
A man cannot have two residences. He cannot move, bona fide, from one township to another, and leave a few old traps at his former home, and claim that as his residence.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE annual war between the State authorities of Maryland and the oyster pirates is now on in full force. On Thursday the police sloped and a fleet of 400 dredging vessels engaged in a pitched battle while the latter were collecting oysters on forbidden ground at Swan Point. The pirates returned the war vessels fire and succeeded in driving it away, but it soon returned with reinforcements. The dredgers could not stand the combined attack and sullenly withdrew, but before morning they had all returned, with lots of ammunition, and ready to fight the whole navy. The police-ships had also prepared themselves, and then ensued one of the liveliest fights ever witnessed on the Chesapeake. Bullets flew like hail, and the rigging of some of the vessels was soon filled with holes. The dredgers tried to capture the gun-boats, and once came near boarding them, but they were finally driven off. The cannon played sad havoc with the woodwork of the dredgers, and when last heard from several were wrecked. The war is likely to continue all winter, as each side is determined to gain its point.

In the long list of changes which have marked this campaign, so numerous as to make a steady procession from other parties to the Republican ranks, there have been some which stand out more than that of Judge Viehe, of Vincennes. Judge Viehe is a life-long Democrat, a man who does his own thinking, one of the best lawyers in the State and a gentleman of high character. He is not a sordid nor an office-seeker, nor a self-seeking man in any respect. His renunciation of Democracy is strictly a matter of principle. Being a firm believer in the policy of protecting American labor and wages, and the Democratic party having declared war to the death against this policy, Judge Viehe has united himself with the party that represents his views. His personal character and his frank declaration in favor of Harrison and Morton makes his accession a notable one.

A SYNDICATE of American capitalists is engaged in an attempt to introduce the pipe-line system in the Russian oil district. The oil fields are located on the shores of the Caspian sea, a long distance from the commercial centers, and as the sea has no outlet the question of transportation is an important one. It is the intention to lay the line to some body of water which will give it access to the ocean. The Russian output of petroleum is constantly increasing. In the ten years from 1875 to 1884, inclusive, it increased from 35,327,711 to 359,980,772 gallons. No statistics are given for the past four years, but oil men say that there has been a steady and appreciable increase.

SOME idea of the immensity of Dakota farms may be learned from the fact that the Grandview farm comprises about 40,000 acres, 13,000 of which are under cultivation, 11,000 being sown in wheat. The machinery used comprises 45 gang plows, 44 broadcast sowers, 65 self-

binding harvesters and 6 threshers, each run by steam and capable of threshing out 2,000 bushels a day, or 12,000 bushels in all, and requiring a force of 30 men to each machine. It requires a regiment of workmen to successfully run the farm.

AFTER Election—

Chairman Jewett will never be heard of; Si Sheerin will return to obscurity; Tom Taggart will wish he hadn't; Mr. Bynum will hunt another job; Although it is a sin, Governor Gray will sit and grin; Grandpa Jones will weep for civil service reform.

The Indiana Asylum gang will steal all they can in the short time left; The rascals will be turned out; Jewett's repeaters and election crooks will be sent to join Coy;

The Sentinel will change its tune; The News will go out of politics. After Election—

Republicans will be happy and all will be well.

PROF. JAMES COCKEY, at the head of the public schools in South Ambury, N. J., is one of those Americans who believe in protecting American-made goods by using none but them. Last week the Professor ordered a new suit of clothes. They were a perfect fit and faultless in every respect, but on inquiry he found they were made from imported cloth, whereupon he vowed that he would make a bonfire out of them. "This he proposed to do in the presence of his scholars with the following explanation: "These sumptuous articles of dress were burnt to a cinder precisely because they were foreign or imported goods. As an American citizen I am in favor of American industries. It is time for us, as American citizens, to free ourselves from the thrall of European looms and calicoes; time for us to assert our industrial as well as our political independence."

UNDER the recent peremptory order of the City Council, the natural-gas companies are rapidly repairing the streets, though it is doubtful if the work will be completed before cold weather sets in. The city authorities are not at all their best several weeks sooner the public would have been the gainer. Even as it is, many of the streets will not be placed in as good condition as they were before. The city is full of dangerous chuck-holes, and the long rides in many of the streets make driving very difficult. The street commissioner should keep a sharp eye on the companies, and see that the work of repairing is done as thoroughly as possible.

DR. A. GUNNING, a Brooklyn pastor, strongly objects to exterior obedience from brides. He says that St. Paul was a bachelor, and, therefore, could not be in sympathy with matters relating to the married life. He never uses the word "obey" when performing the marriage ceremony, and thinks that in view of the magnificent work done by women of all the periods of the Christian faith, and more especially during the last half of the present century, that St. Paul showed little wisdom in trying to get the lips of the sisters. He also believes that formulas of marriage cannot change eternal laws, inasmuch as the wife is the natural ruler in many homes.

A REPUBLICAN convert was made in a singular manner last week in Connecticut. The Harmon battalion of Wilton and other campaign clubs were on their way by special train to attend a meeting at Rockville. A part of the distance was over a steep grade, compelling the train to run very slow. Just as it reached a crossing a man was seen struggling with a horse on the track, and the train was brought to a standstill. Assistance was rendered him by the passengers, and the man, who was a Democrat, was so much impressed by his narrow escape that he solemnly declared he would vote for Harrison because "the Republicans saved my life."

A GREAT hunting party is to start from New York this week for the northern States of Mexico. The party will be composed of a few Americans and a number of English lords. It will be under the leadership of Colonel William F. Cody, who has been engaged to care for the hunters. The party consists of Lord Charles Bessborough, Lord Claude Hamilton, Sir Thomas Frouke, Sir Robert St. Clair, Colonel Ochiltree, General De Lancey Floyd Jones, banker William Dobson, and about half a dozen others.

As an evidence of the interest felt in the election, a prominent manufacturing establishment of this city which has a Republican hand temporarily